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NOV 5 1979

## ROUTING SLIP

Brookhaven National Laboratory Marshall Islands Survey  
 September-October 1979

DIRECTOR

Admin. Assistant

PROJECT ENGINEER

ADMINISTRATIVE OFF.

PROJECT MANAGER

SEND COPY TO:

(please see enclosure 1)

J. / SITE MGT. REP.

E. / SITE MGT. REP.

OTHER

The third BNL survey of the Marshall Islands in calendar 1979 covered the period from early September through mid October (please see enclosure 1 for itinerary of the participants ).

The goals of this survey were as follows:

REMARKS:

1. To complete the pediatric examinations which had been missed in the May and June survey.
2. To examine any available study members who had been missed in the two previous calendar '79 visits.
3. To followup on the 11 patients who had undergone thyroid surgery in July in Cleveland.
4. To reexamine the remaining group of patients who had previously been noted to have thyroid nodules and to make arrangements for their transfer to BNL and to Cleveland for surgery in October.
5. To provide dental extractions for patients in the outer islands (a precedent had previously been established for this type of care by the resident physician, Dr. Knud Knudsen several years ago).
6. To provide "reading glasses" for presbyopic patients (a precedent had been established for this action over a period of many years by the ophthalmologist who had accompanied the major surveys.
7. To begin the health education programs on the outer islands as requested by the people of those islands.

Table 1 details the number of patients seen on each of the islands and the type of services rendered.

REPOSITORY

COLLECTION

BOX No.

FOLDER

DOE/PASO  
DOE/NV

1236

BNL FOLDER #3  
FY 1979

MEDICAL PROGRAM

5051644

TABLE I

SEPTEMBER - OCTOBER, 1979 - MARSHALL ISLANDS EXAMS

	<u>M</u>	<u>E</u>	<u>R</u>	<u>U</u>	Total
PEDIATRIC EXAMS	53	49	7	45	154
PEDIATRIC SICK CALL	-	1	25	17	43
ADULT EXAMS	34	18	-	1	53
ADULT SICK CALL	9	5	11	43	68
DIABETIC SAMPLING	13	16	-	4	33
THYROID, LAB, X-RAY	9	3	3	4	19
DENTAL	-	19	27	66	112 patients (190 extractions)
TOTAL	118	111	73	180	482

The medical aspects of the survey went smoothly. However, a number of serious administrative problems arose during the course of the survey. I will discuss in detail the administrative problems and then conclude the report with a summary of the medical findings and conclusions and recommendations for future studies.

On our way to Majuro I spent a number of hours in the P.A.S.O. office talking to Mr. Harry Brown and Mr. Bill Stanley. Harry indicated that the BNL wholebody counting trip had been an unqualified success and provided me with copies of his cassette recordings of each of the meetings that had been held on the outer islands. We discussed the existing political situation in Majuro and throughout the Trust Territories and Harry gave me his impressions of what we should expect in Majuro and Ebeye.

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On September 8, the medical staff flew to Majuro. We were met at the airport by Bill Scott, the BNL field director, who informed me that there was a serious problem developing concerning the payment of per diem to patients on the study list. At that time he provided me with a verbatim copy of a radio announcement that had been transcribed by Harry Brown and broadcast about three weeks previously over the Marshall Islands radio network (please see enclosure 2). In this radio message Mr. Brown invited all members of the BNL study group who were living on other islands to travel to either Majuro or Ebeye for examinations by the BNL team. It also stated that subsistence per diem and travel expenses would be provided. I found this information quite disturbing because on the previous day I had had a long discussion with Harry and he failed to mention this very important statement of policy. I should emphasize that over the last year one of the primary administrative goals that I had set for the program included clear definition of the responsibilities for the administration and payment of per diem claims by DOE/TT personnel--not by BNL. This policy had been accepted by the PASO office as well as the DOE central office and BNL. We had all agreed that administrative matters of this type would be handled by PASO and that the BNL medical team would take care of the medical aspects of these surveys.

Upon arriving in Majuro and checking in the hotel the manager of the hotel immediately asked me for over \$200 to settle the hotel bill of a family that had been waiting in his hotel for the BNL medical team. He stated that unless he was reimbursed he would evict the family. I explained to him the situation and he was kind enough to extend their stay until the problem could be resolved with my guarantee that he would receive payment. On the following morning I attempted to contact the DOE/DNA representative on Kwajalein, Jim Watt, since there is no

*I specifically told Pratt that people were invited. What I did not do was talk with him about expenses for them, how much, and who would pay*

direct communication between Majuro and Honolulu. Our radio communication was exceedingly poor--I could understand approximately one out of ten words due to severe static. However, I repeatedly stated to Jim that I needed \$1,000.00 immediately wired to the Bank of America in Majuro. In addition, I asked him for immediate guidance from PASO as to per diem rates and forms and asked who was to take care of the administrative end of this per diem problem. During the remaining period in Majuro I spent approximately 80-90% of my time attempting to clarify this problem and dealing with the claimants. I was unable to reestablish communication with Kwajalein due to a radio blackout imposed by the Missile Range. I contacted the manager of the Bank of America in Majuro and was informed that any "cabled authorization of funds" would be sent to the Bank of America in Guam and then forwarded by regular mail to the bank in Majuro. He estimated that it would be from 4-5 days in transit. This far exceeded our stay in Majuro. On Wednesday afternoon, during the middle of our stay at Majuro while talking with Judy Knapp of Micronesian Legal Services, she informed me that on the preceding day, while in the communications office, she had obtained a glimpse of a message directed to Oscar de Brum, the Chief Secretary of the Marshall Islands, and in the text of that message she said she saw my name mentioned. She was unaware of the rest of the content of the message. Therefore I went to Mr. de Brum's office and discovered that he, along with most of the members of the cabinet had left for Enewetak Atoll (the PASO office was fully aware that Oscar was on his way to Enewetak at this time) for the mid September conference. There was no one in authority left in the main administration building. However, I was able to find a secretary in another area who finally agreed to go through Mr. de Brum's message file and after an hour she discovered a message from our DOE/PASO office addressed only to Oscar de Brum asking him to pass the message on to me. That message is enclosed as

*The message was sent to the Chief Secretary as a position, not a person. This has proved successful in the past and is the place where a message of this sort normally would be sent.*

Shortly after we arrived at Ebeye, I was approached by Mr. Joe Saul, a member of our study group who was a Health Aide at Eniwetak Atoll. He had traveled to Kwajalein and to Ebeye in response to Harry Brown's message and was again asking for reimbursement for per diem subsistence and transportation. However, he was carrying a different message with an entirely different per diem rate of \$10.00/day (Enclosure 5). He showed me this message and inquired why his rates were different from the rate paid to the people from Majuro. I told him that I could not understand the rationale, but within 3 days a representative from the Department of Energy would arrive in Kwajalein with funds to pay the per diem claims and that he should take the matter up with the representative at that time.

At this point I would like to emphasize the fact that in my preplanning letter (Enclosure 6) for this survey, I had strongly urged the PASO office to provide a DOE representative for the entire trip. While in Honolulu I discussed this matter with the PASO staff and after a discussion with Bruce Wachholz and Bill Stanley, Bill agreed to accompany the survey. However, when I arrive at Kwajalein I received a message (Enclosure 7) that Bill Stanley would be unable to make it and that Ted Murawski, a Holmes and Narver employee, who had worked as the DOE/DNA coordinator on Kwajalein, would be the substitute. Again, during the examination of patients on Ebeye, a large percentage of my time was spent in explaining to people why they had not received their per diem money and attempting to take care of their housing and financial needs.

On Thursday, Mr. Murawski arrived with no funds and a family from one of the outlying islands was forced to ask for food and shelter from one of their friends until the PASO representative could provide them with sufficient money. Mr. Murawski called Honolulu and had funds authorized and on the following day began

*A routine normal situation taken for granted over  
Centuries 5051649*

*Enclosure 5 says nothing about \$10 rather than his transportation from Eniwetak to Ebeye and return plus normal expenses and he paid by BOL...*

*I made the decision to send \$2,000 because I felt the \$1,000 that request would be inadequate. This proved to be the case as we were informed by Majors that some \$1,000 was<sup>-5-</sup> expended.*

(Enclosure 3). You will note that \$2,000, / rather than \$1,000 had been forwarded and that a per diem rate of \$27.00/day was arbitrarily set as an unique exemption for this group of examinees. I asked the secretary for a copy of the message. She explained to me that the Xerox machines throughout the area were broken and therefore she made a handwritten copy of the message, gave me the original copy and put the handwritten copy in Oscar de Brum's personal file.

With this assurance that \$2,000.00 was on its way via the complex Bank of America route, I went to the manager of the bank and asked what procedure should be instituted to pick up those funds and make them available for the claimants. He explained that the check would be addressed to me personally and that he would require a letter of assignment from me to the government of the Marshall Islands. I therefore requested an interview with the Minister of Finance and discovered that he had resigned a few days prior (Enclosure 4). A new Minister of Finance had been appointed and I was able to contact him and his assistant, Grant Labaum, on the following day. After lengthy discussions and negotiations it was decided that I should complete a letter of assignment (Enc. 4A) assigning the check to the Nitijela general fund and that all per diem claimants would be processed through the Trust Territory Finance Office. I suggested that since this was a "special case" with a finite amount of money specifically for per diem, that a separate account should be established. The Finance Office stated that this would be impossible. Therefore it went into the General Fund.

When our party finally departed on Friday, the check had still not arrived and I was unaware of the total payment of claimants who would be handled under this special announcement.

*\$27 is the TTPI per diem rate at Majuro*

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details about the Tabershaw contract for the evaluation of Likiep. I explained to him the position that existed when I left the U.S., indicating that no solid commitment has been made by the Congress via legislation for funding to care for the Bikinians but that the BNL medical team would continue to take care of them on a humanitarian basis as long as we could afford it. I again repeated the information I had given Oscar de Brum on the Tabershaw proposal. Later on that same day, I met with Ezra Riklon, the Director of the Majuro Hospital. He indicated that he would loan us the Trust Territory personnel whom we had requested in our preplanning letter, with the exception of Kalman Gideon. Kalman Gideon's place would be taken by Mamaru Kabua, the younger brother of the President of the Marshall Islands, Amata Kabua. He stated that there was a slight problem with Mamaru, i.e., "he drank too much" and that he was sorry to burden me with his problem but he recommended that I watch Mamaru very carefully during the survey. I assured him that any drinking that was done aboard ship would be done in confined spaces and that no Marshallese would ever be aware that any member of the scientific crew had been drinking.

Of interest, while having breakfast the first morning in Majuro, we were approached by Morley Safer and members of the 60 Minutes CBS crew (Enclosure 8). They expressed an interest in our role in Majuro. We gave them a brief survey of the 25 year history of the BNL medical surveillance program and later on in the day Mr. Safer, along with his entire crew, appeared in our decrepit examining trailer at the back of the hospital and asked to film a short interview. Since I was faced with the option of refusing the interview and having CBS stand in front of the Majuro Hospital and say that BNL had refused to allow their examination to be filmed, or of granting the interview, I chose the latter. The interview consisted of a short film strip of myself examining a patient under a rather primitive field condition. Dr. Donald Paglia was standing behind the cameraman

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to pay the claims on Ebeye. Thereafter things progressed relatively smoothly.

To complete the critique of the administrative problems, Mr. Murawski accompanied us to the outer islands portion of Rongelap and Utirik and although, he is a very capable employee of Holmes and Narver, he is not current on the problems of compensation, per diem, and the details of the new PL 116. These questions, along with questions as to land custody were raised on both Rongelap and Utirik and Mr. Murawski did the best he could under difficult circumstances, but unfortunately, in many cases had to state that he did not have the answer to the question but would forward the question to DOE in Honolulu. I feel he was placed in an untenable position by being asked to give definitive answers to problems for which he was not prepared.

- II. Political and Public Relations Aspects -

It has been a long-established principle of these surveys for the leader of the Brookhaven medical team to pay a courtesy call on the members of the Marshall Islands government. During this visit I met with and had long discussions with Oscar de Brum, the Chief Secretary of the Marshall Islands government. During those discussions he specifically asked me what actions were being contemplated in Washington regarding the information that Tony de Brum had presented on Likiep. I informed him that I had met with the Tabershaw group and that when I left the U.S. a proposal was being developed to review the epidemiologic evidence of an increased incidence of thyroid and birth abnormalities on Likiep. The following day at noon Oscar picked me up at the hospital and drove me to the Eastern Gateway where we had lunch with Amata Kabua, the President of the Marshall Islands. Amata was particularly interested in what formal action had been taken to authorize medical care for the Bikinians and was also interested in further

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during the interview and he stated that he felt the interchange of questions and answers went well and that no major controversies could result from a review of the film. The Associate Producer of the program was Mrs. Leslie Cockburn. She asked me if she could contact me again when I returned to New York, to discuss the program in more depth. She stated that she had previously had several long conversations with Dr. Conard. He had informed me of some of those meetings.

- III. Ship Performance -

On September 21, the ship sailed from Kwajalein with a full complement of medical party personnel. Every berth on the ship was occupied and one Marshallese translator was sleeping on a mattress in one of the examining rooms. We left the dock at 1300 and were steaming north for Rongelap when we were ordered to reverse course and return to Meck Island and to remain there until released for further steaming. Apparently the ship at that time was in the impact zone of an incoming missile. The ship therefore steamed back to Meck Island, arriving at 2200 and held in that position until 0200 when we were cleared and resumed our trip to Rongelap. On checking with Keith Coberley, the master of the vessel, he indicated that he had very carefully checked with range control on the day of our departure and had indicated our 1900 D.R. position. He was told that this was a safe position and we could continue without difficulty. Our 1900 position on the day of departure was actually further north than we had originally predicted and we should have therefore been well clear of the danger area. Upon returning to Kwajalein, I immediately contacted range control and discovered that the mistake had been made by range control and not the ship or the captain. He was entirely correct in all of his procedures. The result, however, was that we were 12 hours late in reaching Rongelap. During this period of time the ship was in moderate seas and because of its round bottom configuration and its tendency to roll and pitch excessively, practically every member of the medical party was

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seasick. When we arrived at Rongelap we were met by the new elected magistrate, Jobwe, and his predecessor, Nick. They were very cordial and urged us to set up operations in the new dispensary ashore. The ship immediately procured the oil drum raft which had been left on the island. This was placed under the gangway and ship-to-shore shuttling began. The only procedures that were required to be performed aboard ship were the dental extractions and x-ray studies. The stay on Rongelap was uneventful until the final evening when we were preparing to show a movie for the village. While the medical staff and the crew of the ship were setting up a projector, a young male living on Rongelap, who we later discovered had been drinking vodka, went berserk and attempted to run over anybody he could hit with his Toyota truck. In the process of his violent actions, he ran over the projection table and the film cans; however, by the grace of God, nobody was injured and all members of the BNL medical team and ship's crew immediately returned to the ship. Thereafter the magistrate and Nick came out to the ship and requested that we notify Majuro immediately, requesting a policeman to accompany the next field trip ship to place the young man under arrest for aggravated assault. I don't believe that his actions were directed against BNL/DOE or the ship directly, but were rather as a result of uncontrolled fury secondary to intoxication. The people of Rongelap apologized profusely and we indicated to them that we understood the situation and that they were not held responsible for his actions. On the following day we departed for Utirik. Again we ran into moderate to heavy swells. The ship was pitching so badly that Captain Coberly chose to tack across the waves at 4.5 knots to prevent excessive hull strain. He had originally attempted to head directly into the seas. The ship, in pounding head on into 10' seas would slam through the seas and then develop a prolonged low-frequency oscillation that was induced by the heavy 30 ton crane amidships.

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It was felt by Keith Coberly and the Chief Engineer, Monroe Wrightman, that the severe pounding and vibration that the ship was taking would be much improved by alternate tacks. This proved to be the case. However, it greatly prolonged the steaming time from Rongelap to Utirik. It appeared for a number of hours that we would be unable to reach the Utirik pass during daylight and would have to remain off Utirik during the night. However, by skillful seamanship they reached the pass while the sun was still high enough to make a safe entry. We then steamed across the lagoon and were greeted by the officials of Utirik. The ship again retrieved two oil drum rafts left there from previous visits. One was placed under the accommodation ladder, the other was secured at the waterline ashore. However, because of the gradual shelving of the beach and the height of the tide, the single raft ashore was partially effective in achieving easy access to the whaleboats by the patients going to the ship. In many cases they had to wade to the boats and climb over the gunnels. I would strongly recommend that two or three extensions to this platform be fabricated and that spuds be driven into the bottom to stabilize these floats so that we have an adequate floating dock for future operations.

The medical work at Utirik went extremely well. The people were very friendly and cooperative and we were invited to two banquets given by the people. The ship departed from Utirik on 4 October in the mid-afternoon. In the process of exiting the harbor, the ship scraped the bottom lightly but proceeded on through the pass. Immediately thereafter Monroe Wrightman and Jan Koscian put on diving gear and inspected the bottom carefully to ensure that no damage had been done. No evidence of grounding was noted and the ship continued on course, arriving in Kwajalein early in the morning of 5 October.

*(One day ahead of schedule)*

At this point I would like to express my profound admiration and sincere appreciation to all of the members of the crew of the Likatanur II who frequently went out of their way to make our trip more comfortable. They are fully aware of the difficulties that the medical party encounters in using this ship and attempted to do all they could to remedy its defects. Individual letters of commendation will be sent to the operators of US Oceanography.

- IV. Medical Results -

As you will note from Table I, 482 individual patient visits were performed. Of 112 dental patients presenting for extraction 190 teeth were extracted.

One additional thyroid nodule that had not been previously screened by Dr. Brown Dobyns was discovered and consequently a group of five patients was assembled at Ebeye to be accompanied to BNL and thence on to Cleveland for surgery with Jenuk Kabua as attendant.

- V. Summary -

As usual, the medical aspects of this survey all ran smoothly and there were no great surprises from the standpoint of new medical findings. The most significant advance made by this survey was the establishment of the initial priorities (as perceived by the people of the islands) for the health education program beginning with a request by some of the Marshallese for a family planning program and for a weight reduction program. Both of these elements of the educational program are felt to be critical from the standpoint of a reduction in morbidity and mortality. The guest faculty were outstanding. Of particular interest, Dr. Harvey Heidinger, a pediatrician from Loma Linda University, demonstrated the fact that he is an expert in the area of developing health care systems for emerging nations. He has previously been on assignment from Loma Linda to Tanzania and is currently on assignment to Haiti. His thoughtful comments and recommendations for

realistic modifications in the Marshall Islands primary care system and our interface with that system were greatly appreciated and will be incorporated into further discussions with our program directors at DOE and with members of the Marshall Islands health care delivery system.

- Conclusions and Recommendations -

A review of my planning letter to the Pacific Area Support Office dated August 9, 1979 regarding this survey reveals the following statements of policies or requests to PASO. (Please see Enclosure 6).

"As we discussed at Livermore, I am funneling all requests for either the Department of Energy, Marshall Islands, TT, or Missile Range Support through your office". That statement was prompted by the repeated request by Mr. Harry Brown to allow him to handle all public announcements for our program "because of his proximity to, and contacts with, the new Marshall Islands government". I agreed to this course of action. The final paragraph of Enclosure 6 gives the exact details of my requested arrangements for the meeting with the people of Bikini, Rongelap, and Utirik--both from Majuro and Ebeye.

Not only did Harry Brown fail to provide for the requested meetings, but he extended an invitation to the members of the BNL medical study group living on other islands to travel to Majuro or Ebeye stating "You will be reimbursed for the cost of your transportation, food, and expenses while on Majuro or Ebeye". (Please see Enclosures 2 and 3).

This unique, unilateral field decision of medical policy had never been discussed with me. If it had, I would have firmly vetoed it.

Table II presents a summary of the 1979 examinations, showing what we had accomplished prior to Mr. Brown's announcement and the changes as a result of his

This action was noted in my Sept 15 trip report to W.S. Stanley. The planned action and commitment was also made by me at Jaluit in May and noted in my trip report to W.S. dated June 4, 1979, copy to Mr. Pratt. I also told Mr. Pratt verbally of this on at least 2 occasions, the last of which was on his return from his September mission. When I gooped "was in not setting up procedures for payment of

Mr. Pratt wanted a town meeting with R & U & B. I did not do this up because the date was several weeks away and my opinion was to postpone that these things have to be arranged nearer to the date. I informed Peter Kester of this on 11/11/79.

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announcement. We should keep in mind that the family from Jaluit, that I found awaiting us in Majuro, were entitled to \$54.00/day throughout their stay on the island. There was a very good possibility that at least a month or longer would pass before they could return to their home island. Their two routine physical examinations would cost the Department of Energy \$1,674--and probably much more, depending on the Trust Territory ship schedules. A review of Table II reveals that prior to the September-October survey we had completed 98.6% of our examination of the exposed people of Rongelap and Ailinginai; 94.6% of the examinations of the exposed people of Utirik, and 84.6% of the matching unexposed group. A quick review of any long-term prospective study will reveal that those percentages are unusually high followup figures. The addition of a few patients--at great expense to the BNL medical program--will have little or no impact on our scientific data.

In addition, at the conclusion of our stay in Majuro we were presented with a bill from Reynold DeBrum for \$2,125 (please see Enclosure 9) for transportation of the Bikinians between Ejit and Majuro. Mr. Bill Scott, the BNL field director, was amazed at this bill. He stated that on our previous trip (May-June 1979), we had assumed that the Marshall Islands government was providing the transportation. Upon questioning Mr. Brown he admitted that he had made the arrangement for the use of the boat for our survey. We were unaware of any charges until the final day. If I had known the cost of transportation I would have made other arrangements for the examination of the Bikinians. As I explained to the Bikinians, we have no funds for their medical support, will do what we can with the resources provided. Mr. Brown again had made a unique, arbitrary decision, directly affecting the medical mission, both by precept and by financial commitment.

(Greenhouse)  
This is an outright lie! BNL made arrangements for the boat. My trip report, copy to Mr. Pratt, June 4, 1979 recommends PASO make future arrangements "... Small boat support from Ejit to Majuro was not negotiated in 2000...". Pratt did not take PASO with this...

Pratt informed of invitation. All BNL expenses covered by Marshall Islands government. They wish not to satisfy a BNL percentage but to assume their individuals. They should be included by virtue of habitat and it would cost a whole lot more to take them to the BNL medical program.

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1001910  
1001911

I totally disagree with that decision. A third example of this independent, arbitrary type of action concerns the decision by Mr. Brown to pay the people of Ejit \$10.00 per visit to the wholebody counting team for the "dislocation allowance". Tony Greenhouse, director of the BNL wholebody counting team, has just informed me that this decision was made by Mr. Brown and not by Mr. Greenhouse. The preceding examples of Mr. Brown's direct, unsolicited interference with Brookhaven National Laboratory medical programs are very serious problems. When I questioned Mr. Brown in Honolulu on the return from the September-October survey about these problems, he explained, "I goofed". I fail to find that an adequate explanation.

I am therefore requesting a meeting as soon as possible between PASO, Las Vegas, and BNL principals in Washington, D.C. in Bruce Wachholz's office to document these problems and hopefully to find some solution.

H. S. Pratt, M.D., Principal Investigator  
Marshall Islands Study, Brookhaven National  
Laboratory

HSP:mb

cc: Bruce Wachholz  
Henry Wolff  
Victor Bond  
Donald Borg  
Gen. M.E. Gates  
Roger Ray  
Bill Stanley  
Harry Brown  
N.S. Oceanography  
Jan Naidu  
Tony Greenhouse  
Robert Conard  
Charles Meinhold  
Theodore Murawski

*a lie and astronomical*

*completely untrue. This decision was made jointly with myself & Bob Mittenberger and Tony. BNL brought funds with them for this purpose. Pratt was aware of the rationale for this and willingly participated in it -*

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TABLE II

## SUMMARY OF 1979 EXAMS

	No. in Group	Total Examined	Seen as Result of Announcement
Rongelap + Ailinginae Exposed	65	64 (98.4%)	1 (1.5%)
Utirik Exposed	112	107 (95.5%)	1 (0.9%)
Matching Unexposed	<u>143</u>	124 (86.7%)	3 (2.1%)
Totals	320	295 (92.2%)	5 (1.6%)

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10/24/79

## September-October 1979 Marshall Islands Survey Schedule

Traveler	Lv. Home	Majuro	Kwaj.	Rong.	Utirik	Kwaj.	Arr.Home
Dr. H. Pratt	Sept. 5	Sept. 8-15	Sept. 15-21	Sept. 22-27	Sept. 28-Oct. 4	Oct. 5-8	
S. Wynn	Sept. 5	Sept. 8-15	Sept. 15-21	Sept. 22-27	Sept. 28-Oct. 4	Oct. 5-8	
Dr.M.Mandlekem	Sept. 15	---	Sept. 17-21	Sept. 22-27	Sept. 28-Oct. 4	Oct. 5	Oct. 8
Dr. M. Stary	Sept. 5	Sept. 8-15	Sept. 15-17	---	---	---	Sept. 20
Dr.M.Territo	Sept. 5	Sept. 8-15	Sept. 15-21	---	---	---	Sept. 24
Dr.H.Heidinger	Sept. 20	---	Sept. 21	Sept. 22-27	Sept. 28 Oct. 4	Oct. 5	Oct. 8
Dr.A.Krotoski	Sept. 13	---	Sept. 15-21	Sept. 22-27	Sept. 28 Oct. 4	Oct. 5	Oct. 8
Dr.W.Krotoski	Sept. 13	---	Sept. 15-21	Sept. 22-27	Sept. 28 Oct. 4	Oct. 5-8	Oct. 11
Dr.D.Paglia	Sept. 6	Sept. 8-15	Sept. 15-19	---	---	---	Sept. 22
W. Scott	Sept. 4	Sept. 6-15	Sept. 15-21	Sept. 22-27	Sept. 28 Oct. 4	Oct. 5-8	Oct. 11
M. Makar	Sept. 6	Sept. 8-15	Sept. 15-21	Sept. 22-27	Sept. 28 Oct. 4	Oct. 5-8	Oct. 11
R. Brown	Sept. 4	Sept. 6-15	Sept. 15-21	Sept. 22-27	Sept. 28 Oct. 4	Oct. 5-8	Oct. 11
S.Shoniber	Sept. 15	Sept. 10-15	Sept. 15-21	Sept. 22-27	Sept. 28 Oct. 4	Oct. 5-7	Oct. 7
L.Elanjo	Sept. 15	Sept. 10-15	Sept. 15-21	Sept. 22-27	Sept. 28 Oct. 4	Oct. 5-7	Oct. 7
M. Kabua	Sept. 15	---	Sept. 15-21	Sept. 22-27	Sept. 28 Oct. 4	Oct. 5-7	Oct. 7

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## September-October 1979 Marshall Islands Survey Schedule

Traveler	Lv.Home	Majuro	Kwaj.	Rong.	Utirik	Kwaj.	Arr.Home
Neamon	Sept. 21	---	---	Sept. 22-27	Sept.28 Oct.4	Oct. 5	Oct. 5
J. Kabua	Sept. 5	Sept. 5-15	Sept. 15-21	Sept. 22-27	Sept.28 Oct.4	Oct. 5	Oct. 5
P. Heotis	Sept. 7	Sept. 7-15	Sept. 15-21	Sept. 22-27	Sept.28 Oct.4	Oct. 5	Oct. 5
N. Emos	Sept. 21	---	Sept. 15-21	Sept. 22-27	Sept.28 Oct.4	Oct. 5	Oct. 5

8/22/79

Radio announcement requested by Harry Brown. This is copied from Carmen Bigler's files.

This announcement is for the people of Rongelap and Utirik. The BNL medical team is scheduled to provide physical exams, dental and pediatric work on Majuro, Ebeye, Rongelap and Utirik. For those people who want to be examined and live on other islands and also have been issued a BNL I.D. card, you may want to come to Majuro and Ebeye on a field trip ship and see the doctors. They will be on Majuro from Sept. 9th thru 15th. They will be on Ebeye from Sept. 15th thru 20th. You will be reimbursed for the cost of your transportation, food and expenses while on Majuro or Ebeye. Again this announcement is for the Rongelap and Utirik people with I.D. cards who live on other islands. The BNL doctors will be on Majuro Sept. 9-15 and Ebeye Sept. 15-20.

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